

CEU Providence

This supplement contains additional state hazardous waste regulations within CEU Providence. If state hazardous waste regulations are more restrictive than Federal hazardous waste regulations, then the more restrictive state regulations must be followed. Refer to the particular state regulations based on the physical location of the USCG Unit/Facility.

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Connecticut

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Connecticut.

Hazardous Waste Regulations

1. The State of Connecticut has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.
2. Scrap metals that meet the characteristic of ignitability or reactivity must comply with specific requirements as hazardous wastes. All containers and tanks holding these materials must be marked so that their contents are clearly identified and the date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection. Generators recycling these materials must be registered with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CDEP) and submit an annual report.
3. Spent batteries may not opened, handled or stored in a manner which may rupture the battery case, cause it to leak, or produce short circuits. Spent batteries may not be stored near incompatible materials unless they are protected from the other materials by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device to prevent fires, explosions, gaseous emissions, leaching, or other discharge of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents. Spent batteries must be stored on an impervious surface and inspected weekly for leaks and deterioration. Generators may not accumulate greater than 20,000 kg of spent batteries at any one time unless they have submitted to the CDEP a completed spent battery accumulation registration.
4. Hazardous waste container storage areas must have a containment system.
5. SQGs may not accumulate more than 1000 kg (versus the 6000 kg federal limit).
6. SQGs must submit a biennial report.
7. LQGs and SQGs must submit three copies of the biennial report (versus one copy required under federal regulations).
8. LQGs must comply with 40 CFR 265.17 with respect to special requirements for ignitable, reactive, and incompatible wastes.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Connecticut.

1. LQGs and SQGs must fill out sections A through K on the manifest.
2. No tolling agreement option is provided.

3. CESQGs may not offer their hazardous waste to a transporter who does not have a USEPA identification number and a current transporter permit.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

1. CESQGs must keep records of any test results, waste analyses, or other determinations made for at least three years from the date that the waste was last sent to onsite or offsite treatment, storage, or disposal.
2. Hazardous waste container inspection records are maintained for at least three years from the date of inspection.

Maine

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Maine.

Hazardous Waste Regulations

1. The State of Maine has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.
2. The State of Maine manages PCBs as hazardous waste, waste code M002. This does not apply to non-leaking PCB lighting ballasts; they are regulated as universal waste.
3. The State of Maine has not adopted the Federal hazardous waste generator status criteria. The State of Maine has three generator categories:
 - a. SQG - a site or facility that generates hazardous waste in quantities less than 220 pounds per calendar month.
 - b. SQG - Plus (SQG-P) – a site or facility that generates hazardous waste in quantities less than 220 pounds per calendar month but accumulate greater than 1320 pounds of hazardous waste.
 - c. LQGs - a site or facility that generates hazardous waste in quantities greater than 220 pounds per calendar month.
4. All generators to submit an annual report on EPA Form 8700-13A.
5. Any generator, who no longer generates waste at a site must meet closure requirements to include:
 - a. if a container storage area has been closed, the remaining containers, liners, bases, materials, equipment, structures, and soil containing or contaminated with hazardous waste must be decontaminated or disposed of at a licensed hazardous waste facility.
 - b. providing written notice 45 days prior to closure and submits, within ten days of completion of closure, certification that closure was completed.
 - c. submitting closure certification by the generator and an independent state-registered professional engineer within 90 days from the date when wastes were no longer generated at the site.

- d. providing Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) with a detailed summary of all past or present releases of hazardous waste and containers used to accumulate hazardous waste.
6. Any generator who accumulates more than 5000 gallons of waste over a wetland or any portion of a surface or subsurface sand and gravel aquifer or a high yield aquifer must have a license.
7. Any generator discharging hazardous waste to a POTW must have an abbreviated license. The Generator must send a notification to the POTW informing them of the types and quantities of hazardous waste to be discharged. The generator must also send a copy of the written POTW notification with a description of the anticipated treatment the POTW will provide to the MDEP.
8. Any generator who must store hazardous waste for more than 90 days is required to have an emergency temporary license.
9. All generators must meet additional state requirements for preparedness and prevention and security including the security requirements in 40 CFR 264.14 and the general requirements for ignitable, reactive, and incompatible wastes in 40 CFR 264.17. The precautions outlined in 40 CFR 264.17 must be approved by the State Fire Marshal's Office.
10. All generators must have arrangements with local authorities in accordance with 40 CFR 264.37 meeting the following requirements:
 - a. is in writing and on file with each party to the agreement and MDEP prior to operation of the facility
 - b. readily accessible to facility personnel
 - c. reviewed and updated annually
 - d. updates are provided to MDEP and each party to the agreement.
11. Any release of hazardous waste, or any instance of noncompliance, or any fire or explosion, is reported orally to MDEP within 24 hours of discovering the incident. A written report is submitted to MDEP within 15 days.
12. Satellite accumulation areas are required to meet all applicable generator standards (including inspection requirements) except for the 90-day accumulation time limitation.
13. All hazardous waste containers must be placed upon a firm, impervious working surface such as asphalt or concrete, that meets the following conditions:

- a. Constructed of a minimum thickness of four inches.
 - b. Constructed to prevent spillage from leaving the area.
- 14. The MDEP must approve all hazardous waste training programs.
- 15. All hazardous waste containers must be inspected daily, including containers designated for satellite accumulation.
- 16. Specific accumulation quantities, times and storage requirements apply to the SQG s:
 - a. SQG cannot accumulate more than 1320 pounds of hazardous was on site.
 - b. Accumulated waste must be shipped of site within 180 days of accumulation.
 - c. SQGs cannot accumulate hazardous waste in container larger than 55 gallons.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Maine.

- 1. All hazardous generators must manifest all shipments of hazardous waste.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

- 1. All generators must maintain records of all reports filed with EPA or MDEP for ten years.
- 2. Daily inspections must be recorded in a logbook that is kept at the facility. The inspection logbook must contain the following information for each inspection:
 - a. Name of person conducting the inspection.
 - b. Date and time of inspection.
 - c. Conclusion or results of the inspection.
 - d. The logbook must be retained for a minimum of one year.

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Massachusetts

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Massachusetts.

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of Massachusetts has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.
2. Used oil is managed as hazardous waste in the State of Massachusetts. The weight of the used oil only counts against the facility for determining the generator status.
3. The State of Massachusetts does not have a CESQG Generator status. The generator status of Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) in the state equivalent to the federal CESQG status (with the exceptions described below).
4. All generators must submit a change of status request to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) when they cease generating hazardous waste at a site.
5. All generators must meet the following requirements for onsite accumulation (including satellite accumulation points) to include ensuring that:
 - a. the surface underlying all containers accumulating hazardous waste is free of cracks and gaps and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation until collected material is removed.
 - b. containers or aboveground tanks of hazardous waste which are outdoors are located in an area that has a containment system.
 - c. all accumulated spillage and/or precipitation is promptly removed from the containment area.
 - d. areas where hazardous wastes are accumulated are operated with appropriate security measures to prevent the unknowing entry of unauthorized persons.
 - e. all areas where wastes are accumulated have posted at all times a sign with the words HAZARDOUS WASTE in capital letters at least one inch high.
 - f. areas where hazardous wastes are accumulated are clearly marked (by visible lines, tape on the floor, a fence, or a sign) so that they are clearly distinguishable from specific points of generation and from areas at the site of generation where hazardous wastes are not accumulated.
6. Weekly hazardous waste container inspection requirements include satellite accumulation points.

7. VSQGs cannot accumulate more than 1320 pounds of non-acute hazardous waste on site at one time.
8. Accumulation centers for and transportation of hazardous waste generated by VSQGs must meet permit, accumulation, reporting, and operational requirements.
9. VSQGs must register with the MDEP by notifying the Department in writing of their activities involving hazardous waste or regulated recyclable materials. The registration must list the name, address, and USEPA number, if applicable, of any person to whom the VSQG transfers possession of its waste. A USEPA identification number is required for VSQGs who use a manifest.
10. VSQGs must meet special requirements for waste oil, used oil fuel, and PCBs.
11. VSQGs who treat hazardous waste at the site of generation without a license, a recycling permit or a manifest must meet specific requirements.
12. VSQGs of Class B(1), Class B(2), Class B(3), Class B(4), Class B(5), or Class C regulated recyclable materials may recycle the wastes at the site of generation without a license, a recycling permit, and without using a manifest if specific requirements are met.
13. LQG and SQG storage areas for hazardous waste must be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste to include ensuring that:
 - a. all exits are clearly marked.
 - b. all personnel involved in hazardous waste management have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee.
 - c. whenever only one employee is present where hazardous waste is handled, that employee has direct access to a communication device.
 - d. whenever more than one police and/or fire department might respond to an emergency, one specific fire department and one specific police department are designated as primary authorities.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Massachusetts.

1. LQGs and SQGs must manifest all shipments of hazardous waste use the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, EPA Form 8700-22.
2. VSQG must contact the designated facility and the transporter to determine the status of the waste if a signed copy of the manifest is not received within 35 days

- of the date when hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter. Exception reports must be submitted to the MDEP, and to the state where the designated facility is located or the USEPA, when a signed copy of the manifest is not returned to the VSQG within 45 days of the waste being accepted by the initial transporter.
3. VSQGs may transport hazardous waste offsite without a transportation license, a vehicle identification device, or a manifest if specific hazardous waste container, documentation, and transportation requirements are met (including transporting only in containers and that the maximum capacity of each container is 55 gallons or less).
 4. When a manifest does not accompany the shipment of VSQG hazardous waste, the VSQG must receive a receipt for the material which includes the following:
 - a. content and quantity of shipment.
 - b. date of delivery.
 - c. signature of VSQG.
 - d. signature of person receiving the shipment.
 5. VSQGs using a two-part manifest for waste reclaimed pursuant to a contractual agreement must meet all of the following requirements:
 - a. the type of waste and frequency of shipments are specified in the agreement.
 - b. the vehicles used to transport the waste to the recycling facility and to deliver the regenerated material back to the generator are owned and operated by the reclaimer.
 - c. the information required in the manifest is recorded and kept for three years after termination of the agreement.
 - d. a copy of the reclamation agreement is kept for three years after termination of the agreement.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

1. Letters, dated and signed by the SQG, must be kept on site to document all arrangements made with police and fire departments, state emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, local boards of health, equipment suppliers, and hospitals.
2. VSQGs must meet specific recordkeeping and reporting requirements. The following records must be kept for three years:
 - a. signed copies of any returned manifests.
 - b. records of test results.

- c. records of waste analyses.
- d. hazardous waste receipts
- d. other determinations.

New Hampshire

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of New Hampshire.

Hazardous Waste Regulations

1. The State of New Hampshire has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.
2. Strontium sulfide is a listed hazardous waste (NH03).
3. The State of New Hampshire has not adopted the federal hazardous waste generator status definitions. The following definitions apply:
 - a. SQG – any facility that generates hazardous waste in a quantity less than 220 pounds (100 kg) in one calendar month.
 - b. Full Quantity Generator (FQG) - any facility that generates hazardous waste in a quantity more than 220 pounds (100 kg) in one calendar month.
4. SQGs are further divided into two categories:
 - a. SQGs that store up to 100 kg of hazardous waste onsite for longer than 90 days. Except for the 90-day accumulation limit, this category is the functional equivalent of a federal CESQG.
 - b. SQGs that store more than 100 kg of hazardous waste onsite for longer than 90 days. These generators must comply with the following:
 - i. Comply with 40 CFR Part 265 Subpart C, Preparedness and Prevention, including having spill control equipment such as speedi-dry or absorbent rags, fire control equipment such as fire extinguishers, “no smoking” signs near ignitable or reactive wastes, and a minimum of two-foot aisle space at or near each waste storage area that allows inspection of at least one side of each container.
 - ii. Hazardous waste containers must be managed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 265 Subpart I, Use and Management of Containers.
 - iii. Hazardous waste containers must be under the control of a designated hazardous waste manager/emergency coordinator or their designee.
 - iv. There is at all times at least one employee either on the premises or on call, that is available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time, with the responsibility for

- coordinating all emergency response measures. This employee will be the emergency coordinator.
 - v. The following information must be posted next to the telephone nearest each hazardous waste storage area: the name and telephone number, both at work and home, of the emergency coordinator and his/her designee; the telephone numbers of the fire department, police department, hospital, and state of New Hampshire and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services; the location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and, if present, fire alarm.
 - vi. All employees must be thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies.
 - vii. Upon reaching the on-site accumulation limit of 1000 kg (2200 pounds) of non acutely hazardous waste, wastes must be shipped off-site within 90 days to a facility authorized under the destination state's rules to handle the waste.
- c. In addition to complying with the requirement above in paragraph b and the federal LQG standards, FQGs must:
- i. meet 40 CFR Part 265.17 -- General requirements for ignitable, reactive or incompatible wastes.
 - ii. post an emergency plan.
 - iii. for FQGs who manifest more than 661.5 pounds of hazardous waste in a three-month period, submit a quarterly report to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES). This requirement is in addition to the biennial reporting requirement.
5. All generators must notify and obtain EPA ID numbers.
6. Generators of recyclable materials used for precious metal recovery must meet the applicable notification and manifest requirements for hazardous waste generators.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of New Hampshire.

1. SQG do not have to use a manifest when transporting their own waste as long as they transport no more than 55 gallons at a time, and meet the following conditions:

- a. the waste is transferred to a facility that is owned or operated by the owner or operator of the small quantity generator site, and has notified the NHDES of this activity, or
- b. the waste is transferred a facility authorized under the destination state's rules to handle the waste, or
- c. for a one-day household hazardous waste collection event sponsored by a government entity, if the waste is given directly to a NH-registered transporter during the event, and permission is obtained from the sponsoring government entity in advance.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

No additional requirements.

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New Jersey

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of New Jersey.

Hazardous Waste Regulations

1. The State of New Jersey has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of New Jersey.

1. The State of New Jersey has not adopted the Uniform Manifest for hazardous waste shipments. Generators must use pre-serialized manifest forms from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection for hazardous waste shipments to TSDFs within the state of New Jersey.
2. Generators must complete sections A through K on the manifest.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

No additional requirements.

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New York

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of New York.

Hazardous Waste Regulations

1. The State of New York has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273 except for fluorescent lamps.
2. The State of New York requires that PCBs be managed as hazardous waste (hazardous waste code B006).
3. SQGs who accumulate more than 185 gallons of liquid hazardous waste or any liquid hazardous waste in a UST in specific counties or over specific aquifers must meet specific requirements.
4. If the amount of liquid hazardous waste stored in containers in accumulation areas exceeds 8800 gallons, then the entire volume of liquid hazardous waste stored within the area must be provided secondary containment.
5. Liquid hazardous waste may be stored in containers or tanks in specific counties or over specific aquifers for a period of 90 days or less without a permit or interim status only when specific requirements are met.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of New York.

1. Any collection program or facility that collects hazardous waste from CESQGs must received a permit or written approval from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC) Regional Director for the program. In addition, the following requirements apply:
 - a. The collection, storage, transportation, and disposal of dry cell batteries which exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic meet the applicable requirements for Universal Waste.
 - b. The collection, storage, transportation, and disposal of fluorescent lighting lamps must meet specific requirements. Measures must be taken to ensure that fluorescent lamps are collected only from households or, if hazardous, from CESQGs. Collected lamps which exhibit a hazardous characteristic must be recycled or disposed at permitted or approved TSDF. Lamps must be stored in a manner which avoids opening, crushing, or breaking them. Lamps must also be stored in a well-ventilated area and protected

- from rainwater and other forms of moisture. Records must be kept for a period of three years after collection.
- c. All wastes collected must be transported by a permitted transporter, unless:
 - i. they are solely household wastes that are transported to an approved recycling facility
 - ii. they are solely household hazardous wastes that are transported up to 50 miles by the program sponsor to a collection site or facility owned or operated by the sponsor or to a facility authorized to accept the hazardous waste or recycle it at an approved recycling facility.
 - 2. At least one copy of any manifest must be submitted to the NYDEC within the five business day time period, regardless of distribution instructions if other than a New York manifest is used.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

No additional requirements.

Rhode Island

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Rhode Island.

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of Rhode Island has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.
2. The state has additional listed hazardous wastes R001 through R006.
3. All generators of hazardous waste in the State of Rhode Island must comply with the Federal LQG regulations.
4. All hazardous waste accumulation times are limited to 90 days.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Rhode Island.

1. The State of Rhode Island provides serialized hazardous waste manifest for the transport and shipment of hazardous wastes.
2. Generators must use the destination state's manifest if that state supplies the manifest and requires its use (or, if not, that the generator uses the Rhode Island manifest). In the event the generator uses other than a Rhode Island manifest, the generator must include all of the information required on the Rhode Island manifest.
3. After the transporter has signed the manifest, the generator must remove the appropriate copy and returns it to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) within five days. The generator must also remove the destination state's copy and mails it, within five days, to the state in which the designated TSDF is located. The generator must designate on the manifest the following:
 - a. one designated TSDF which is permitted to handle the waste described on the manifest
 - b. one alternate designated TSDF which is permitted to handle the waste in the event an emergency prevents delivery of the waste to the primary designated TSDF.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

1. Generators must keep all pertinent records relating to the generation of hazardous waste for a period of three years, or for such longer periods as is required in an unresolved enforcement action. These records must include, at a minimum:
 - a. copies three and eight of each manifest.
 - b. receipts for waste automotive oil shipments.
 - c. a copy of each biennial report.
 - d. a copy of each waste analysis.
 - e. a copy of any tests and other determinations made regarding the content of the waste.

Vermont

This section addresses the addition hazardous waste regulations, hazardous waste turn-in procedures, inspections and recordkeeping requirements for the State of Vermont.

Hazardous Waste Regulation

1. The State of Vermont has adopted universal waste regulations in accordance with 40 CFR 273.
2. Any generator may not dispose of hazardous waste by evaporation.
3. LQG and SQG hazardous waste storage areas must meet closure standards.
4. SQGs and LQGs must meet hazardous waste accumulation standards to include ensuring that:
 - a. hazardous waste is stored upon an impervious surface such as asphalt or concrete, except for spill cleanup debris.
 - b. hazardous waste containers are placed out-of-doors only if they are within a structure that sheds rain and snow (except for spill cleanup debris).
 - c. spill cleanup debris in short-term storage is stored in leak proof containers which are covered so as to prevent contact of the waste with precipitation or run-on from precipitation.
 - d. hazardous wastes stored out-of-doors in containers or aboveground tanks are not subject to freezing and expansion unless mechanical or physical means are employed to prevent freezing.
 - e. spill and fire control equipment are available in the immediate vicinity of each short-term storage area.
5. SQGs and LQGs must ensure the following for satellite accumulation points:
 - a. the quantity limits are not exceeded (one cubic yard of non-liquid hazardous waste not defined as hazardous in 40 CFR Part 261 (i.e., waste regulated as hazardous by Vermont), one quart of acutely hazardous waste, and 55 gallons of any other hazardous waste).
 - b. accumulation is in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate and are under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste.
 - c. the waste and the container are chemically compatible such that no leakage occurs.
 - d. the container is in good condition.

- e. the container is both located within a structure that sheds rain and snow and upon an impervious surface.
 - f. the container holding the waste remains closed except to add or remove waste.
 - g. a container holding hazardous waste is not opened, handled or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak.
 - h. containers holding ignitable or reactive waste are located at least 50 feet from the property line.
 - i. incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials are not placed in the same container.
 - j. hazardous wastes are not placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material.
 - k. a storage container holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks or surface impoundments is separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device.
 - l. the container is marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" and other words that identify the contents.
 - m. aisle space between rows of containers is sufficient to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation.
 - n. when quantity limits are reached, the generator moves the container to a short-term storage area within 3 days and indicates on the container label the date when the waste began to accumulate excess amount.
 - o. once placed in a short-term storage area, the container is managed in accordance with all applicable requirements.
 - p. all full containers are dated and moved to a short-term storage area within 3 days of becoming full.
6. Satellite accumulation of hazardous waste in short-term storage areas (i.e., 90- or 180-day accumulation areas) must meet specific requirements. Note, only one accumulation container per process line waste stream may be used at any one time. SQGs and LQGs must ensure the following for satellite accumulation points located in these areas:
- a. the quantity limits are not exceeded (one cubic yard of non-liquid hazardous waste not defined as hazardous in 40 CFR Part 261 (i.e., waste regulated as hazardous by Vermont), one quart of acutely hazardous waste, and 55 gallons of any other hazardous waste).
 - b. the waste is brought directly from the point of generation to the short-term storage area by a trained employee, in a shift accumulation container

- marked or labeled with the words "hazardous waste" and the contents of the container, by the end of each work shift (not to exceed 12 hours).
- c. no more than one shift accumulation container for each waste at each point of generation is in use at any time.
 - d. any container in the short-term storage area is managed in accordance with the short-term storage requirements with the exception that the container need not be marked with the date that the container was first used to accumulate hazardous waste.
 - e. any accumulation container in the short-term storage area is marked to indicate that it is an accumulation container and its point of generation.
 - f. on the day when quantity limits are met, or when a container of smaller capacity becomes full, the generator indicates on the container label the date when the waste began to accumulate the excess amount (e.g., when a container with less than or equal to 55 gallons of capacity becomes filled with a liquid, non-acute, hazardous waste, or when a container with greater than 55 gallons of capacity contains 55 gallons of that waste).
7. SQGs and LQGs must post a sign at each short-term hazardous waste storage area, which must be visible from at least 25 feet, with the legend, "Danger-Hazardous Waste Storage Area-Authorized Personnel Only."
 8. SQGs and LQGs storing ignitable waste must also post a sign at each short-term hazardous waste storage area, which must be visible from 25 ft with the legend, "No Smoking." Verify that the legends are written in both English and French in facilities located in counties bordering the Canadian province of Quebec.
 9. SQG must post the following information next to each telephone located in the vicinity of where hazardous wastes are managed:
 - a. the name and telephone numbers (office and home) of the emergency coordinator(s)
 - b. the location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and, if present, fire alarm
 - c. the telephone number of the fire department, unless the facility has a direct alarm.
 10. SQGs must provide annual training for all employees to ensure that each employee is thoroughly familiar with evacuation signals and routes, and proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations as well as emergencies.
 11. CESQGs must maintain an up-to-date Notification of Regulated Waste Activity form and obtain an identification number.

Hazardous Waste Turn-In

The following are the additional hazardous waste turn-in procedures required for proper turn-in and disposal of hazardous wastes from USCG units and facilities located within the State of Vermont.

1. LQGs and SQGs must utilize the Vermont Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and comply with the instructions contained on the forms for all shipments of hazardous waste made. Continuation sheets may only be used to identify additional transporters; they may not be used to identify additional waste streams.
2. When shipping hazardous waste, not defined as hazardous in 40 CFR Part 261 (i.e., waste regulated as hazardous by Vermont) to a facility other than a designated facility, SQGs and LQGs must, in lieu of using a manifest:
 - a. maintain a record on-site of each shipment, for three years, that includes:
 - i. the name, address, and telephone number of the facility to which the waste was sent
 - ii. the name, address, and EPA identification number of the transporter that picked up the waste;
 - iii. the type and quantity of waste shipped; and- the date of shipment.
 - b. submit to the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, within ten days of the date of shipment, a copy of the DOT shipping papers required under 49 CFR Subpart C and the following information if it is not already addressed in the shipping papers:
 - i. the name, address, and EPA identification number of the generator.
 - ii. the type and quantity of waste shipped.
 - iii. the Vermont hazardous waste identification number(s) for the waste shipped.
 - iv. the name, address, and telephone number of the facility to which the waste was sent.
 - v. the treatment method to be used by the facility to which the waste was sent.

Inspections and Recordkeeping

The following section describes the recordkeeping and inspection requirements for managing hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

1. SQGs and LQGs must maintain an inventory of hazardous waste stored at a location apart from the short-term storage area (i.e., 90- or 180-day accumulation area), a list of all hazardous waste currently in storage. For generators storing hazardous waste in containers, the list must identify each container being stored and the type of hazardous waste held by each container. Any waste being

- accumulated within a short-term storage area must be included on the list of hazardous waste in storage.
2. LQGs and SQGs must record daily inspections in a log which is kept at the facility for at least three years. The log must contain a checklist of the items to be inspected which includes:
 - a. visual inspection of the storage area for rusting, bulging, or leaking containers or tanks
 - b. inspection of all safety and emergency equipment
 - c. inspection of adequate aisle space (minimum of 24 inches) between rows of containers
 - d. description of discrepancies or problem areas encountered in the inspection and the corrective actions taken
 - e. the signature of the inspector and the date of the inspection.
 3. SQGs must maintain records that document the date of training for each employee. There must be documentation of training for at least one employee per satellite accumulation area.

Spill Response

1. All discharges and/or releases of hazardous waste must be immediately reported to the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources by calling the Waste Management Division at (802) 241-3888, Monday through Friday, 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. or the Department of Public Safety, Emergency Management Division at (800) 641-5005.

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